

**AMENDMENTS IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please amend paragraph [0093] as follows:

[0093] In the first embodiment, as shown in Fig. 16, the red point light source is located at the position  $R(x_r, 0)$ , the green point light source at the position  $G(x_g, 0)$ , and the blue point light source at the position  $B(0, 0)$ . Here  $x_r$  and  $x_g$  each are expressed by Expressions (13) below.

$$\begin{aligned} x_r &= + \{(\lambda_g f / 2P) - (\lambda_b f / 2P)\} / M \\ x_g &= + \{(\lambda_g f / 2P) - (\lambda_b f / 2P)\} / M \quad \cdots (13) \\ M &= f_2 / f_2 \\ x_r &= + \{(\lambda_r f_2 / 2P) - (\lambda_b f_2 / 2P)\} / M \\ x_g &= + \{(\lambda_g f_2 / 2P) - (\lambda_b f_2 / 2P)\} / M \quad \cdots (13) \\ M &= - f_2 / f_1 \end{aligned}$$

Please amend paragraph [0095] as follows:

[0095] In this case, as shown in Fig. 17, the zero-order diffracted wave of the red reproduced light component generated from the spatial light modulator 30 is subjected to wavefront transformation by the lens 40 into a rectangular area  $52_r$  based on a position  $R'(\lambda_g f / 2P - \lambda_b f / 2P, 0)$   $R'(\lambda_r f_2 / 2P - \lambda_b f_2 / 2P, 0)$ , on the rear focal plane of lens 40. As shown in Fig. 18, the zero-order diffracted wave of the green reproduced light component generated from the spatial light modulator 30 is subjected to wavefront transformation by the lens 40 into a rectangular area  $52_g$  based on a position  $G'(-\lambda_g f / 2P + \lambda_b f / 2P, 0)$   $G'(-\lambda_g f_2 / 2P + \lambda_b f_2 / 2P, 0)$ , on the rear focal plane of lens 40. As shown in Fig. 14, the zero-order diffracted wave of the blue reproduced light component generated from the spatial light modulator 30 is subjected to wavefront transformation by the lens 40 into a rectangular area  $52_b$  based on the position  $B'(0, 0)$ , on the rear focal plane of lens 40.

Please amend paragraph [0100] as follows:

[0100] In this modification example A, as shown in Fig. 20, the red point light source is located at the position  $R(0, y_r)$ , the green point light source at the position  $G(0, y_g)$ , and the blue point light source at the position  $B(0, 0)$ . Here  $y_r$  and  $y_g$  each are expressed by Eqs (14) below.

$$\begin{aligned} y_r &= \{(\lambda_r f / 2P) - (\lambda_b f / 2P)\} / M \\ y_g &= \{(\lambda_g f / 2P) - (\lambda_b f / 2P)\} / M \\ y_r &= \{(\lambda_r f_2 / 2P) - (\lambda_b f_2 / 2P)\} / M \\ y_g &= \{(\lambda_g f_2 / 2P) - (\lambda_b f_2 / 2P)\} / M \quad \dots (14) \end{aligned}$$

Please amend paragraph [0101] as follows:

[0101] In this case, as shown in Fig. 21, the zero-order diffracted wave of the red reproduced light component generated from the spatial light modulator 30 is subjected to wavefront transformation by the lens 40 into a rectangular area 52<sub>r</sub> based on a position  $R'(0, \lambda_r f / 2P - \lambda_b f / 2P)$   $R'(0, \lambda_r f_2 / 2P - \lambda_b f_2 / 2P)$ , on the rear focal plane of lens 40. In addition, as shown in Fig. 22, the zero-order diffracted wave of the green reproduced light component generated from the spatial light modulator 30 is subjected to wavefront transformation by the lens 40 into a rectangular area 52<sub>g</sub> based on a position  $G'(0, \lambda_g f / 2P - \lambda_b f / 2P)$   $G'(0, \lambda_g f_2 / 2P - \lambda_b f_2 / 2P)$ , on the rear focal plane of lens 40. Furthermore, as shown in Fig. 14, the zero-order diffracted wave of the blue reproduced light component generated from the spatial light modulator 30 is subjected to wavefront transformation by the lens 40 into the rectangular area 52<sub>b</sub> based on the position  $B'(0, 0)$ , on the rear focal plane of lens 40.

Please amend paragraph [0106] as follows:

[0106] In this modification example B, as shown in Fig. 24, the red point light source is located at the position  $R(0, y_r)$ , the green point light source at the position  $G(0, y_g)$ , and the blue point light source at the position  $B(0,0)$ . Here  $y_r$  and  $y_g$  each are expressed by Eqs (15) below.

$$y_r = \{(\lambda_r f / 2P) - \lambda_b f / 2P\} / M$$

$$y_g = -(\lambda_b f / 2P) / M \quad \dots (15)$$

$$y_r = \{(\lambda_r f_2 / 2P) - \lambda_b f_2 / 2P\} / M$$

$$y_g = -(\lambda_b f_2 / 2P) / M \quad \dots (15)$$

Please amend paragraph [0107] as follows:

[0107] In this case, as shown in Fig. 21, the zero-order diffracted wave of the red reproduced light component generated from the spatial light modulator 30 is subjected to wavefront transformation by the lens 40 into a lower rectangular area  $52_r$  based on the position  $R'(0, \lambda_r f / 2P - \lambda_b f / 2P)$   $R'(0, \lambda_r f_2 / 2P - \lambda_b f_2 / 2P)$ , on the rear focal plane of lens 40. In addition, as shown in Fig. 25, the zero-order diffracted wave of the green reproduced light component generated from the spatial light modulator 30 is subjected to wavefront transformation by the lens 40 into an upper rectangular area  $52_g$  based on the position  $G'(0, -\lambda_b f / 2P)$   $G'(0, -\lambda_b f_2 / 2P)$ , on the rear focal plane of lens 40. Furthermore, as shown in Fig. 14, the zero-order diffracted wave of the blue reproduced light component generated from the spatial light modulator 30 is subjected to wavefront transformation by the lens 40 into the lower rectangular area  $52_b$  based on the position  $B'(0,0)$ , on the rear focal plane of lens 40.